GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1861 Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus, on the 5th

day of July, 1861, it was Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on

Wednesday, August 7th, 1961,

supported at the October election.

Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in

inistration in competent hands.

Resolved, further, that the basis of representations

The Democracy of Ohio and all other cons ervative Union men, who are willing to co-operate with them on the above basis, are requested to meet in their respective counties at such time as the local committees may designate, and appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention on the 7th of Angust, to nominate a State ticket to be supported at the October election.

It is presumed that no lover of his country will require prompting at this time to induce him to discharge his duty, and therefore the Committee is impressed with the belief that the counties will eagerly respond to this call, and that an imposing Convention will assemble in Columbus at the time designated above, and put in nomination a ticket of good and true men, to be supported for the various State of tices on the 2d Tuesday in October next. WM. MOUNT, Chairman.

WM. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

The Telegraph vs. The Statesman

There is but one opinion among the people in this locality, with reference to the conduct of the telegraph toward the Statesman. The condemnation of its attempted tyranny and oppression is universal, and the feeling of indignation pervades all parties and classes. We have never known more unanimity in sentiment among the people.

The act is regarded as indefensible, mean contemptible. Every one is astounded, and all seem to feel and realize the stupendous power of the telegraph, if its assumptions be tolerated and tenable, to destroy any and every one whom it may determine to visit with its petty tyranny and oppression.

It would be well for the managers of the telegraph to consider the ground they occupy, be fore they persevere in acts of tyranny so fepugnunt to the judgment of the whole people. We should be the last persons to incite or encourage any acts of an unlawful character toward God the center is sound for the Union. the telegraph; but from remarks we heard made on yesterday, we can readily imagine that there are those who would not hesitate very long about the propriety of retaliation in a summary way.

The Statesman has given to the concern thousands of dollars, and has always promptly paid the bills, without reference to the value or character of the dispatches received. It has theretore a right to the supply which is daily furnished the press; and it, as well as other journals, has a right to discuss at its will and pleasure, the truth or falsity of what is received and published. It has also a right to discuss, if it see fit, the mysterious person or persons, known as the "Associated Press," a character not very exalted at this time in the public judgment, because of the ridiculous nature o much of the news which comes by telegraph.

As we predicted, the Cincinnati Press is not put under the ban with the Statesman. The object is, if possible to destroy the old central organ of the Ohio Democracy, in this crisis of our public affairs. If this be not the design, why is this paper singled out from among all the papers that have expressed dissatisfaction and condemned the reports contained in the telegraphic dispatches? There is no more reason for withholding the dispatches from us, than from all the other papers in Ohio, which take them, for there is not one that has not complained within the past two or three months, and spoken freely on the subject.

As we remarked yesterday, the question not one affecting us alone, but it comes home to every publisher in the State, and we shall be much mistaken if it be not so regarded.

The Journal on Union with Demo

The Journal develops, in its yesterday morn ing's issue, how it would have a Union party formed, as it says, "for the sake of the Union." The process is a very simple one, though described with some verbiage and circumlocution. But the pith of the whole matter lies in the following sentence: "Let them" (the Democrats), says the Journal, "manifest a steadfast devo tion to the Administration, and a generous confidence in us (Republicans), and we (Republi-

terms, the Journal and its party friends would be delighted to see, as a correspondent of that paper expresses it, Democrata "wielded" or welded "into the Republican mass." On the whole, the Journal very patronizingly and with most gracious condescension, which Democrats of course know how to appreciate, gives them to understand, that if they will truly and heart-"Honest Old Abe," and manifest the sincerity of their repentance by defending and supporting all the acts of his Administration, whatever they may be, then, and in that case, they will be so far graciously forgiven, that they will beallowed to come into the party fold and vote for its canditates. Under such circumstances their votes will be rather acceptable than other-

But the Journal, in the midst of this apparent condencession, drops a pretty broad hint, which any Democrat who may be inclined to histing the use of the telegraph for the transmission of intelligence concerning the operations of the army was not to stop information, but the "cudies and scandalous succession of ites." ber. It is this, that all the offices are to be re-tained for the use, benefit and beboof of the old, simon-pure Republicans. The spoils are

Union Democratic County Conven-

he Union Democracy of old Franklin will see hat our County Central Committee have deelded'to hold the County Convention for the apcontinent of delegates to the State Convenhe appointment of ward and township delegates to take place on FRIDAY, the 2d.

It is to be hoped that these primary meetings

opposed to the gross extravagance and corrup-tion now so slarmingly prevalent in public af-fairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its ad-ministration in correct hand. a majority of over one THOUSAND. This was Resolved, further, that the basis of representation in said Convention be one delegate for drory 500 votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction of 250 and upwards, cast for Thomas J. S. Shith, for Supreme Judge at the October election in 1860, and that it be recommended election in 1860, and that it be recommended that the counties elect their delegates on this basis. zation. By the same means, it can be main-

Democrats can console themselves with the knowlege that the present sad condition of our ountry was not brought about by any act of did their best to avert the storm which they saw gathering-but could not. The Democracy were defeated, and abolition fanaticism was triumphant, and the people are suffering the bitter consequences.

Let the Union Democracy of Franklin County unite as one man in support of their long tried, and faithful old organization, the only hope of the country for the future. Many poone victory, is about giving up its name, to seek another. The practical effect of its principles have been so disastrous to the country that its leaders do not desire to venture another con test with the Union Democracy, under the name of Republican.

The principles upon which the Republican party was organized, are clearly inconsistent with the existence of a Union of States, constituted as was ours by our forefathers. It was based upon a declared hostility to nearly onehalf the States of the Union. It was intended by the men who organized it, to force a change n State institutions, or to divide the Union .-How well they have succeeded, each person can determine. It now stands the Union Democracy to rally to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union, and make one grand effort to reunite the people, establish harmony, fraternity, and

To you, the Union Democracy of the Capital city and county, it remains to rally around the old flag, and bear it on to victory, and restore our once happy, powerful Union. Whatsoever others may do, let us be able to say, "thank

The Pirate Sumter.

States iron screw steamer plying between New less and severely denunciatory of the Administration.

Orleans and Havana, Cuba. It was fitted out As an oratorical effort it was fine attraction. ander the name of Sumter. Evaning sactions and acts of the President were the burden of his chartes E. Sumter put to sea on the 29th of June. On the morning of July 6, she entered the port of the morning of July 6, she entered the port of Cienfuegos, Caba, with six American vessels, mate destruction of this system of Government. John W. Rossels.

At the last advices from Havana, it was not known what would be done with these vessels;

tion in regard to the war in this country, could not have been known to the commander of the Sumter, or he would not have put into a Scanish port; nor could it have been known to the Cuban authorities, or they would not have heeltated as to the course to be pursued. The following is the telegraphic report of the proclama

The Spanish preclamation relative to the American war, says: The Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and Confederate States of the South: With this view, it is pro-nibited to arm, build and fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port. Shipowners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque and from contribut-

ing in any way to the armament and fitting out ing in any way to the armament and fitting out of privateers.

Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over twenty four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to see as early as possible, and not allow them to alip but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold.

The carriage of goods to none of the block-aded ports is guarantied; war material and letters are prohibited. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection.

ection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service n either side, and are to abstain from all acta

fidence in us (Republicans), and we (Republicans) shall then giadly and cordially fuse with them!"

No doubt of it in the world. It is the most likely thing in all nature, that on such most likely thing in all nature, that on such and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The U.S. House of Representatives or Monday last, July 15, adopted the following

preamble and resolution by a vote of 121 to 5. The nays were Meeurs. Bunnerr and Guipes, of Kentucky; Norton and Rem, of Missouri, and Wood, of New York:

Weenzas, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their Constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving, by an aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it and break up the Union; therefore, Resolved, That this House pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the perminent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

the "endless and scandalous succession of ites."
We clip the above from the Washington cor-

The New York Freeman's Journal, in com-menting upon President Liscous's late message, refers to his famous Indianapolis speech, which he seked what was the difference between a State and a county, except as to relative size, population, etc. It then quotes from the message this passage: "The States have the powers and rights reserved to them by the National Constitution." On this the Journal

a) The Cincinnati Commercial has been quieted in some way. A short time ago it was bitter in its denunciations of Gov. DENNIGON, Gen. John P. Cunningham, CARRINGTON, Quarter-Master Wood, and all the folks about the State House. It also was lav. ish, if such a thing could be, in its abuse of Simon Cameron, and the jobbers and plunderers in the confidence of the Administration about Washington. Recently it has changed its tune, Henry Richard. and now exalts those it formerly abused. It James L. Botsford, does not stop at this, but it is busy in throwing George W. Stevens, its dirty alime on all who continue to oppose the De Havens K. Smith, imbecility and corruption which it formerly denounced. What has silenced the Commercial? theirs. They are not responsible for it. They Has it become a party to some of the scandal ous jobs and contracts which are now given out so freely to those who can so far smother their consciences and debase their manhood, as to become engaged in them? Something has operated on that infamous and corrupt concern,

and it is for the people to judge what it is, The Commercial is a public nuisance—a botch upon the body politic-a debased and degraded Samuel B. Jackson, concern, destitute of candor, decency or honor, litical organizations under various names have and ought to be abated. No man can rely upon George Arnold, it in any way, and the people of Ohio, if just to Joseph B Hill, party organized against the Democracy, after themselves, would cease to patronize such a pestiferous and disgusting concern.

Crossing the Potomac - Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

The special Washington correspondent of the

Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th says: The formal movement across the Potomas was inaugurated on a gigantic scale to day.—
At an early hour the troops were mustered in
every camp, and their arms and accounterments
put in the finest order. The bands played their most inspiriting airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the imposing spectacle. About one o'clock Gen. Scott and staff crossed the river, preceding most of the regiments. The sight was most impressive and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence alike in the justice and triumph of his cause had en Gabriel B. Stitt. in the justice and triumph of bis cause had en kindled, and his almost giant stature rendered him conspicuous among the officers around him.

The stranger could not mistake the Chief.

William C. Hedds Gabriel B. Stitt,

TWENTY

James

The demonstration considered only as a pageant was most successful, and the public are nearly as enthusiastic as over the news or even the sight of some hotly contested battle All seem to feel that the Rubicon has now been passed and the war actually begun.

There are at present fifty-five regiments between the Potomac and Fairfax Court House.

The Ohio Regiments are with the most ad-

As an oratorical effort it was fine, attracting by the rebels at the former port as a privateer, under the name of Sumter. Evading the blockade, the Sumter put to sea on the 29th of June.

As an oratorical effort it was fine, attracting an audience far exceeding the capacities of the Senate Chamber. The alleged unconstitution at a case of the President were the burden of his conseiler to the Charles B. Jones, and the president were the burden of his conseiler to the Charles B. Jones, and the president were the burden of his conseiler to the Charles B. Jones, and the president were the burden of his conseiler to the conseiler

> IT The Commercial's Washington correspon dent of the 16th says:

but an order was given to hold them for instructions—the cargoes being, it is said, Spanish property—while the pirate was warned off. The Governor had telegraphed to the Governor-General, and the American Consulto our Consultons.

The feature in Congress to day, was Breckin ridge's speech against the Government. It was of unusual ability, clear and logical, provided his premises were granted—that the Executive has no right, under any emergency, to do any act not prescribed in the Constitution and law. Francis M. Sinclair, and the American Consulto our Consulton our Consulton our Consulton our Consulton our Consulton our Consulton of the only excase alleged was necessity, and declared the only excase alleged was necessity. Benjamin W. Blandy, the constitution and law. Andrew J. Hale, and the only excase alleged was necessity, and declared the only excase alleged was necessity. Archible McCiellan, constitution and law. Benjamin W. Blandy, the only excase alleged was necessity. The feature in Congress to-day, was Breckinnied the validity of this defense. He did not attempt to show how Government could have done otherwise, without abdicating to Jeff. Davis & Co. The speech was carefully guarded, and did not fulfill public expectation of an outspoken defense of the traitors. There was not a word of defense of the rebels in it, only inculpation

Benjamin W. Blandy, do do Joseph L. Bail, do do And the officers, so appointed will be obtained of the traitors. There was not a word of defense of the rebels in it, only inculpation

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

of defense of the rebels in it, only inculpation of Government for during to put them down.—
An immense audience heard the speech. The galleries were uncomfortably crowded.

A great amount of evidence of corruption is accumulating before the Committee investigating army contracts. There will probably be no action this session, for lack of time, to sift it all. The Committee should be continued during the vacation.

ring the vacation.

General McDowell's command continues by ing reinforced by the almost hourly advance of regiments across the Potomac. In the last week the Quartermaster here has been receiv-ing about five hundred horses daily, purchased for army use.
Several hundred army ambulances have bee

ent over the river in the last few days.

The city was full of rumors yesterday, relative to a battle between Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment and a party of rebels near Gallipolis. We traced the report to the Big. Sandy packet Key West No. 2, and Marietta packet Cricket, and have arrived at the following particulars.

Sandy packet Key West No. 2, and Marietta packet Cricket, and have arrived at the following particulars:

On Friday night a detachment of Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment, comprising three or four companies, including the commands of Captains Brown and Hurd, made a forward movement to Barbourville, seven miles back of Guyandotte, in pursuit of a force of five or six hundred rebel militia, reported to have encamped or congregated near that point, on an eminence on the banks of Mad river—the rebel forces being principally from Wayne and Cabel counties, Va. About 6 A. M. Saturday, Woodruff's force arrived at the contemplated scene of action, and after relaying plank removed from the gangway of the bridge, crossed over, encountering the enemy on an eminence between Mad river and Barbourville.

The rebels immediately fled in every direction, with the Kentuckians in close pursuit. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed, and a number wounded. One of the Kentucky boys, whose name we have not learned, was killed. The rebel force was all infantry or militia, without a commander. It was reported that Jenkine's early force was all infantry or militia, without a commander. It was reported that Jenkine's early force was all infantry or militia, without a commander. It was reported that Jenkine's early force was with the rebels, but the runder of the Government will unbenitatingly choose the former.

The 1st Kentucky Regiment, Cel. Guthrie,

Resolved, That this House pledges itself to see any amount of money and any number from which may be necessary to insure the peedy and effectual suppression of said rebellon, and the permanent restoration of the Fedral authority everywhere within the limits and arisediction of the United States.

The Supravision of the Tellegary — The Supravision of the Tellegary is the present Congress indicate, a hope of conciliation of the present Congress indicate, a hope of conciliation or peace. Were the mouth, on Sunday last, having left Gallipoles on the present Congress indicate, a hope of conciliation or peace. Were the mouth, on Sunday last, having left Gallipoles on the present Congress indicate, a hope of conciliation or peace. Were the mouth, on Sunday last, having left Gallipoles on the present Congress indicate, a hope of conciliation or peace. Were in the programme, and we suppose will be the order of order of Gen. Cox.

A number of secessionists, including T. J.

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Jordon and Mr. Coburn, of Wayne county, were
captured, and are in charge of the 3d Kentucklans at Gallipolis.

tained for the use, benefit and beboof of the old, simon-pure Republicans. The spoils are not to be shared with the new Democratic converts to the Republican faith and practice. This is a size que non-an indispensable condition, without which there can be no "Union for of these." They might try and ruin his businesses."

The New Lisbon Buckeye State is opposed to the proposition to ubundon the Republican respondent of the New York Tribune. The to the proposition to ubundon the Republican relifii, still numbering three thousand, escapparty organization, and says. "The Republican party organization, and says." The Republican a mile and a half of his army. He recently a mile and a half of his army. He required to the proposition to ubundon the Republican relified to the proposition to ubundon the Republican relified to the proposition to ubundon the Republican religion to the proposition to ubundon the Republican religion, and says. "The Republican party organization, and says." The rebols driven by Gan. Morris from Laurell Hill, still numbering three thousand, escapparty organization, and says. "The Republican party organization to the proposition to ubundon the Republican religion to the proposition to ubundon the Republican party organization, and says. "The Republican party."

This is a size que of the Republican party."

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OVERS, COLUMNIN, July 16, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 34.
The following appointments of officers have been made for the Ohio Volunteers, in the service of the United States under the requisition TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

It is to be hoped that these primary meetings will be well attended, and that good, sound and reliable democrats will be sent as delegates to the Convention, and that, when appointed, they will attend the County Convention.

There never has been a period in the history of our beloved country, when the aid of all true Union men was so much needed as at this time. The Democracy of Franklin county yield to none in their devotion to the Constitution of the States, or to the people.

"A State is of necessity a sovereignty—modified, tempered and limited, as, among freemen, the State always in. A State has a sovereign power over property and person. It has power out present the state always in. A State has a sovereign power over property and person. It has power of life and of death. It decrees the extremest penalties, and provides for its own defease by an armed militia. This it does, or can do, though, like the State of Delaware, it does not an own defease by an armed militia. This it does, or can do, though, like the State of Delaware, it does not an own defease by an armed militia. This it does, or can do, though, like the State of Delaware, it does not accurately a million."

E. Parker Scammon, Colonel.

Stanley Matthews, Lieutenant Colonel.

Stanley Matthews, Lieutenat Colonel.

Stanles Matthews, Li E. Parker Scammon, Colonel.
Stanley Matthews, Lieutenant Colonel.
Rutherford B. Hayes, Major.
CAPTAINS.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Martin P. Avery,

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. Jacob Ammen, Colonel. Samuel A. Gilbert, Lieutenant Colonel, Lucian Buttles, Major.

CAPTAINS. Lyman M. Kellogg, assigned to Company David J. Higgins, Albert S. Hall, PIRST LIEUTENANTS Moses F. Wooster, assigned to Co

Samuel H Wheeler, Enoch Miller, A. T. M. Cockerill, George M. Bacon, do Warrington S. Weston, do . Samuel Clock, Baptist Benkler, Hyman N. Easton, ames R. Inskeep, SECOND LIEUTENANTS. William B. Sturges, assigned to Company

TWENTY FIFTH REGIMENT. James A. Jones, Colonel.
William P. Richardson, Lieutenant Colo George Webster, Major.

CAPTAINS. lames F. Charlesworth, assigned to Compan James Washburn, Jeremiah Williams, do Aaron C. Johnson, Moses H. Crowell, John F. Oliver, Lewis R. Green John M. Mosely, Jonathan Brown, FIRST LIEUTENANTS Askew, assigned to

William P. Reichner, do Wesley Chamberlin Francis A. Davis, James H. Petty, do Nathaniel Haughton, do SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Arthur Higgins, assigned to

And the officers so appointed will be obe

C. P. BUCKINGHAM. Adi, Gen'l Opio

Senate. As honor is to be awarded where hou or is due, Mr. John' Sherman can wear the care wreaths of this victory. It is his first public act since occupying a seat in the Senate, and we trust it is not a sample of the future of his six a years' service. Perhaps, if the Senate should a raise an investigating committee, they might a spend a leisure evening in investigating some is a pacuniary arrangements connected with Mr. Forney's late Clerkship.—Washington Correst gondence of Tribune.

(Celegraphic Correspondence of Daily Commercial.)
The Retreating Robels Escape Gen.
Hill.

August. The Des

reason, in the present condition of the country for abandoning their party organization, but a the constrary, are more fully persuaded the ever that the Union and the Constitution of only be maintained in the spirit of the father of the Government, by a scaleus adherence, their glorious and time-honored principle. They can and will, as in former years, support their party and country at the same time, others cannot do this, it is for them to change.

Knex County. The Union Democracy of old Knox meet on the 3d of August, to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

LT The Mount Vernon Banner adds to the ist of Democrats named for the nomination for Governor, the name of Gen. Gronge W. Mon-

How GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED How GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED.—General Garnett was shot by a Seargeans of the Seventh Indiana Regiment, named Burlinghame, at a distance of about two hunered yards. Only one man, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the troops having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his companion falling in different directions, feet to feet.—Cin. Gas.

The Democratic State Convention.

We have seen but one of the eighty or ninety Democratic papers of Ohio that does not ap prove of the following call of the Democratic State Central Committee:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, August 7, 1861, to nominate a Democratic State ticket, to be supported at the October election.

Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was found ed, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incom-petent to manage the Government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus re-deem the State and place the Administration in

mpetent hands." The Republican papers seem to think there is something wrong in the wording of the call, and find fault with it. It makes three points to the electors:

1. Stand by the principles upon which th
Union was founded.

2. A belief that the present Administrations State and National, are incompetent to manage the Government at the present crisis, and should be turned out of power at the first oportunity.

3. Opposition to gross extravagance and cor

ruption.

If the Republicans are opposed to perpetuating the principles upon which the Union was founded, and are in favor of corruption and extravagance, they can denounce those who will act under this call, but not otherwise.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE SLAYER OF CAPT. WARD -The Richmond papers state that the name of the rebel who killed Capt. Ward, on board the Freeborn at Mathias Point, was James Stbreshly, of Stafford Va. He was armed with a Sharpe's rife, and was a little nearer to the Freeborn than the main body of the soldiers. He took deliberate aim and with fatal effect.

THE SYREN SISTERS ARRESTED .- The two young women named Scott, who recently delivered a Captain of the Connecticut volunteers into the hands of the enemy, were captured on Friday night and taken to the Connecticut camp. They assert that they did not intentionally abduct the unlucky Captain, but accepted his escort in good faith. They were discharged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Two Cows Lost TWO COWS, belonging to the undersigned, were lost from REYNOLDEBURGH, on or about Saturday, 6th July. One was a large red Cow, with long horns, about five years old; the other was a small, rather heavy-set Cow, with caif, horns short, color red, with a white star in the forehead, and white goots in other places.

One of these Cows was brought from Allen county, in this State, and one or both may have gone there new.

A liberal reward will be given to wheever will bring them back to the undersigned, or give any information leading to their recovery.

JOHN LEACH. JOHN LEACH, Reynoldsburgh, Ohio 11y22-w3t.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

George M. Parsons, Executor ; of Samuel Parsons, deceased, Bale by order of Court. William P. Breck et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN OBDER OF SALE D to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Columbus, on

A Swindler.—The Detroit papers say that a legal gentleman, calling himself John C. Hamilton, after availing himself of the proceeds of a library sold him on credit, a plano rented to him, and a number of other articles borrowed him, and a number of other partition, and of said lots between him and his wife Elisabeth C. Breck, to wit: Lot No. Iwo (2) of said partition, commencing at the N. W. corner of lot No. 1 of said partition; thence S. 57 deg. 30 min. E. 168 50-180 pales to the centre of the Columbus and Harrisburg Turnpike Road, thence along the centre of the Road appreciated accordingly.

The Senate Secarrangemer.—Me. John W. Foruey was to-day elected Secretary of the law. 41 poles to the beginning, containing 39 acres 1 road.

min. W. 41 poles to the beginning, containing 39 acres
1 rood.

Also, lot No. three (3) of said partition, commanding 39 acres
2 the N. W. corner of lot No. 2; thence S. 57 deg. 30
3 min. E. 190 poles to the centre of the Columbus and
Harrisburg Turnpike Read; thence along the centre of
said road N. 32 deg. 30 min. E. 54 poles to the S. E.
corner of lot No. 4 of said partition; thence N. 57 deg.
30 min. W. 22 65-100 poles; thence S. 4. Seg. 30 min.
west 62 50-100 poles to the place of beginning, containing 69 seres. Strongs, 30 poles.

Appraised as follows:
Lot No. 2, containing 39 acres, together with the steam
saw mill, \$5,550.

Lot No. 3, containing 60 acres, at \$33 30 per sore.

G. W. HUFFMAM, Sheriff,
Printer's feer, \$7.50.

and Master Commissioner.

Sheriff's Sale

W. Richards, Gdn) Jacob Flodt. Common Plans, BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME D directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Frank-lin county, Ohio, I will offer for tale at the door of the Court House, in the Oity of Columbus, On Saturday, August 24th, A. D. 1861,

On Saturday, August 24th, A. D. 1861, at one e'cleck, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

Lota three (3), seven (7), thirty-five (25), thirty-nine (39), itsenty-three (23), nineteen (19) fity-one (31), and fity-five (55). In the town of Rome, Prairie township, in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio. Also, a certain tract situate in Prairie township, and being of Virginia Military Survey No. 1878, commanding at a certain tract situate in Prairie township, and being of Virginia Military Survey No. 1878, commanding at a certain tract situate in Prairie township, and telegant tract of the M. W. corner of said 16t, and running stake on the M. W. corner of said 16t, and running stake on the M. W. corner of a curtary road, 24, 46-100 theore south 11½ dec. B. 15 20-100 poles along the center of midroad; theore westward along the nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the town plat of Rome 30, 91-100 poles; these nort line of the line of

STREET T SOO SET THESE

Icesro. Engrans firayuman: Please announces me as a cardidate for re election to office of finalics of the Peace of Montgomery tow ship at an election to be hald August 5, 1961 WM. L. HEYL. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL

WILLIAM H. RESTIEAUX

Canny of the State and and annual of the column Groceries, assortant national value are Produce.

Provisions Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fruits, etc. etc.

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FROM

NO. 34, NORTH HIGH STREET.

The old stand recently occupied by WM. McDONALD

No. 106, South High Street,

He is in daily receipt of NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash or Country Produce II Goods delivered to City trade free of charge

WM. H. RESTIEAUX. (SUCCESSOR TO MCKEE & RESTIDAUX)

No. 106, South High Street, COLUMBUS DEALER IN

CROCERIES, PRODUCE. PROVISIONS. Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC. STORACE & COMMISSION.

BAIN & SON. No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

A RE NOW OFFERING

2000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8%, value
19% cents.
2500 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 19%, value 20 cts.
2500 yards English Berages at 19%, value 25 cents.
1000 yards French Organdles at 19%, value 25 cents.
1000 yards French Organdles at 19%, value 20 cents.
2000 yards Fast Octored Lawns at 10, value 15 cents.
1000 yards Foulard Dress Bilks at 37%, value 50 cents.
1500 yards Super Plain Black Silk at 21 00, value 3125.
Robes of Organdle Berage, and English Berage, at one-half their value.

BAIN & SON.

Elegant Lace Mantillas BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High St., HAVE just opened an invoice of very large and PUSHER, FRENCH, AND CHANTILLA LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTES. WIDE FRENCH LACES FOR SHAWLS. Very Deep French Flounding Laces.

Real Thread, French, Chantilla & Genevese VEILS. Valenciennes, Point de Gaze, Brussels and Thread Laces and Collars, ALENCIENNES TRIMMED H'DKFS, MALTESE LACE COLLARS & SETS, LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS, In new Shapes

PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS, For traveling PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW. Traveling Dress Goods. MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, BREPHERD'S CHECKS,

SILKS, POIL DE CHEVRES, LAVELLAS, BROOME VALENCIAS, &c. &c. The best and most fashlonable styles in the city. AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NSW STYLES—Bain & Som, No. 298 outh fligh street, have just opened new styles of Caorn Cus-port. As a Supers and the parcet and most stylish manner. Also, Supers Plain Black Silks, very heavy, designed expressly for fautilles and Besquines. Canton Mattings. White Checked of superior quality. For sale by

SPECIAL NOTICES

HEALTH, The blood must be purified, and all med icines are usaless, which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels. Brancarn's Pills possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are qually useful for children and adults—adapted to both MEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS ass, and are as innocent as bread, yet most arractive AS A MEDICIRE.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springville, Ind., write

to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1562.

"I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, over when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dolinars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health, through their use. They are used in this region for Bilitons and Liver Discusses, Favor and Ague, and all rheumante cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great relimines in sickness, and I trust your vemerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man.

Please send me the lowest price by the gross."

Bold by Jonn B. Cook, Druggist, Columbus, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861.

and by all Drug

Summer Arrangement. Ittle Miami & Columbus & Xenia

RAILROADS.

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolis! rough to Indianapolis without Change of Cars and but One Change of Cars between Columbus and St. Louis.

Four Trains Daily from Columbus.

FIRST TRAIN. ACCOMMODATION at 5 a. m., stopping at all sta-fons between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, ar-civing at Cincinnati at 1965 a. m., and at Dayton at 1.10 a. m., connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis and he West. SECOND TRAIN.

No. I EXPRESS at 11.40 a. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenis, Spring Valley, Corrin, Freeport, Fort Ancient. Morrow St., Letanou, Foster's, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnatiat 4.30 p. m., Dayton at 2.45 p. m., connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville, Ky., Vinconnes, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.: at Dayton for Andiampelin, Lafsyette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all Western points.

THIRD TRAIN. MAIL at 9.16 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Xenia, and at Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow and Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 2 a. m. FOURTH TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 12 00 midnight, stopping at London, Xevis, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, striving at Cincinnatiat 5.25 a. m.; at Dayton at 9.55 a. m.; owneeding at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Mississippi Ratiroad for Louisville, Evansville, Vincennes, Gairo, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and all points South and South-west; also, at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, etc.

Il For further information and Through Tickets. P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincins JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Colum E. W. WOODWARD,

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE

Steam Between Ireland and America NEW YORK, BOSTON AND GALWAY. The following new and magnificent first-class paddle-wheel Steamships compose the above line: ADRIATIO, 5,888 tons burthen, Capt, J. Matter (Formerly of the Collins Line.)

4,400 tons burthen, Capt. N. PROWSE. COLUMBIA, 4.400 tone burthen, Capt. N. Prowse.
COLUMBIA, 4.400 "R. LETTCH.
ANGLIA, 4.00 "R. LETTCH.
NICHOLSON.
PACIFIC, 2.500 "I. SMITH.
PRINCE ALBERT. (Screw.)
3,000 "J. WALKER.

One of the above ships will leave New York or Boston alternately avery Tuesday fortnight, for Galway, carrying the government mails, touching at St. Johns, N. F.

The Steamers of this line have been constructed with the greatest care, under the supervision of the covern-

the greatest care, under the supervision of the govern-ment, have water-tight compartments, and are unexcel-led for comfort, asky and speed by any steamers affect. They are commanded by able and experienced officers, and every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of passed person. HATES OF PASSAGE. cond-class, " to St John's to Galway or I

Parties wishing to send for their friends from the old country can obtain tickets from any town on a railway, in reland, or from the principal cities of England and Scot-Ireland, or from the principal cities of England and Scotland, at very low rates.

Passengers for New York, arriving by the Boston Steamers, will be forwarded to New York free of charge. For passage or further information, apply to Ws. H. WIOKHAM,

At the office of the Company, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, New York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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PROF. L. MILLER'S An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR To its original color without dyeing, and preventing FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS. and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitali or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUF

And all entangons affections of the Scalo FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR. Imparting to it an unequied gloss and brilliancy, making t soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to cur

Insparting to it an unequied gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to currendily.

The great calebrity and increasing demand for this unequaled proparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It scienases the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous discases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly giving it a rich, soft, glossy and fastible appearance, and also, where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strongth and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to hose parts which have become hald, causing it to yield a resh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations have failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest redsecta hillip. It will effectically prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of tite; and in cases where the hair fas already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with cartainty restore it to it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plainfor in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

Only Twenty-Five Cents per bottle, to be had at all respectable Druggists and Pertamors.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good hand of have, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removat of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of the late.

Its Hair.

OAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUI
MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MII
LER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in th

LIQUID HAIR DYE. which, after years of scientific experimenting, brought to perfection. It does Black or Brown is without injury to the Hair or Skinj warranted article of the kind in existance. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey St., New York. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

BAIN & SON: NO. 29 SOUTH HIGH STREET. ARE NOW OFFERING! 1.000 yards Smoor Plain Black Silks at \$2 00-value 61 25 per yarde 3 1 1 1 1 . 0

8,800 perch Traveling Dress and Mantie Good at 58 1-9 cents—value 20 cents per yard.

3,000 yards White Brilliantes at 12 1-2 cents value 80 cents per yard. 8,000 yards Fine and Domestic Ginghams gree Red. White Bald Dive .outer seb.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOTS OF MOZAMBIQUES, BALZORINES, CHALLIS, FOULARD SILES,

ENGLISH BARROES, LAVELLAS. LAWRS, CALICORS, POPLINS, AND ALL OTHER WILL ew and Fashionable Dress Groods

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